DALYS THEATER—2 and 6:15—The International & DOUNSTADER'S—8—Robert.
EDEN MUSEL—WAX Tableaux.—Oromic Show.
GRAND OPPRA HOUSE—2 and 3—Robert Mantell.
HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATER—3 and 5—The O'Rea Laveling Theater—8:15—Second Levender.
MADISON SQUARE THEATER—8:30—Copt. Swift.
NIBLO'S—2 and 5—Thea Lives.
PALMER'S THEATER—3.—The Cavalies.
PROCTOR'S 25D-57. THEATER—5.—The County Fair.
STAR THEATER—2 and 8—Said Pasha.
STANDARD THEATER—8—Miss Eameraids.
STRAYENUS THRATTEE—8—A Gold Mine.

THAVENUE THRATRE 8-A Gold Mine.
4TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-Drifting Assets

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Business Notices.

OFFICE FURNITURE Stort Variety, manufactured T. G. SELLEW. 131. Fulschet, New-York Beats, Library Tables, &c.

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New-Bork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE SREELEY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Parnell inquiry was re-The body of the man who committed suicide at Madrid was identified as that of Pigota Chinese rioters recently burned the American and English Consulates in a Chinese town.

Jesuit inthers of Canada have brought a libel suit for \$50,000 damages against " The Toronto Minil." A temporary pasto prevailed on the Bourse

Congress.—The Senate only was in cassion, and complished some routine business; the Cabinet aminations of the President were rectived and

ddens Harrison efficially Domestic Freedom Harrison efficially announced the members of his Cabinet, and the neminations were confirmed by the Senate without opposition. —— The Reading Iron Works failed, with liabilities estimated at \$1,000,000.

—— Charter elections were held in a number of counties in this State. — May wheat dropped \$1-2 cents in Chicago. —— New-Orkans held its usual Mardi Gras fectival. —— A joint committee of the Rhode Island Legislature favorably reported a bill to annul the Prohibitory Amendment to the State Constitution. —— The Democratic to the State Constitution. —— The Democratic caucus at Trenten indoned the Werts Liquor bill, with the township option amendments; and it was subsequently ordered to a third reading in the enate. ——A conference of Interstate and State ailroad Commissioners was held in Washington. City and Suburban.—The jury in the Kerr trial

was completed. ___ A falling shaft in Travers Brothers' hammeck factory injured four persona.

The examination of Robert Sigel was begun.

Henry Mullary, a defaulting bookkeeper in the employ of Julius Blen & Co., committed suicide when arrested. _____ At the meeting of the Board of Electrical Control, tart words were spoken by Eugene T. Lynch and Commissioner Offibers. _____ Miss Mary L. Booth died. ____ Stocks faregular, with a strong undertone developed.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day; Fain

or partly cloudy; nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; lowest, 38; average, 40 7-8.

Unlooked-for obstacles are blocking the investigation of the ceiling scandal. Several witnesses who are wanted, and wanted badly, cannot be found. The most important of these is John Snaith, the contractor, who nominally was the beneficiary of the huge profits arising from the work. Without his testimony it will be difficult to discover all the facts. If he and other witnesses, like Rowe, the architect, have put themselves beyond the committee's reach, that fact alone would show that the worst has not yet been told. The matter needs probing to the bottom.

A compromise has been patched up by the Democrate in the New-Jersey Legislature on the question of temperance legislation, but whether it can be carried through is open to grave doubt. Since the compromise involves a species of township option, it is certain not to be satisfactory to the liquor-dealers, in whose interest many of the Democrats have been industriously working. The minority at Trenten have no reason to repine at what they lished thus far-it would be more correct to say at what they have prevented their opponents from accomplishing. The com-plete everthrow of last year's wise legislation now seems out of the question.

Once mere it is reported that the North River tunnel, which was parely constructed some years ago, the work going on spas-modically, is to be finished. The statement that English capitalists have taken hold of the that English capitalises have taken hold of the enterprise will neither excite surprise nor arouse expectation to a high pitch. Seeing will be believing in this case; and not natil the tunnel is on the point of completion—at any rate, not until good, hard work has been going on for some time—will the public con-clude that there is a serious intention of facilitating communication between Manhattan Island and the New-Jersey shore.

A jury to consider the evidence against Thomas B. Kerr and to decide whether he is guilty or not guilty has been secured. The work of selecting jurors began on February 15, so that about two weeks and a half have been thus consumed. This is not an unreasonable length of time, considering the circumstances. The jurors who fill the bex are seemingly innt and fair minded men, and the com-vely easy selection of a fury in this case once more that no valid reason existed ring the other bribery trials away from The interest in the Kerr trial has

in earnest in the matter. Now that the real trial is about to be entered on, it is a good time for Colonel Fellows to dissipate that impres-

The situation in West Virginia is peculiar. General Goff was elected Governor by a small majority, but the Legislature has refused to certify the fact. Nevertheless, he has taken the oath and is determined to have his rights Mr. Carr, President of the Senate, has also taken the oath as Governor, on the ground that a vacancy exists and he is therefore entitled to the office. Meanwhile Governor Wilson is holding over, as he claims. The difficulty will be settled by appealing to the courts, and apparently there can be only one fair and equitable solution of it. Mr. Carr's position, at all events, is absurd in the extreme.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CABINET. The nominations which the country has been expectantly awaiting for many months were communicated to the Senate by President Harrison yesterday, and, in accordance with custom, confirmed immediately. With their announcement, whatever anxiety may have prevailed must be replaced by a general feeling of satisfaction. The new President has performed his first administrative task with discernment, and furnished a test and guarantee of the spirit in which the party, once more endowed with authority, will execute its trust.

The Cabinet represents Nat nal Republicanism. It belongs to no faction, appeals to no prejudice and threatens no revenges. From the first name to the last it is made up in the interest of good government. In liberality of spirit, in sympathy with news conditions, in executive capacity and patriotic purpose, it has not been surpassed by any official house-

hold of recent years. Mr. Blaine needs neither introduction nor commendation to the country. He has been longer known, loved, honored and admired than any other American of his time, and his resumption of the great office of Secretary of State will be enthusiastically approved by all whose approval is significant and criticised only by those whose hostility is a decoration.

Windom, like Mr. Blaine, resumes the central of a department with whose complex and delicate duties he is familiar through previous service. His short administration of the Treasury is memorable for a brilliant stroke which gave him an immediate and world-wide reputation. A Western man, but acquainted with the attitude and arguments of the financiers of the East, he will command the confidence of the whole country.

Ex-Governor Proctor, of Vermont, the new

Secretary of Wer, and ex-Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, the new Secretary of Agriculture, have both discharged executive responsibilities to the satisfaction of the people of those loyal Republican States, and each will bring to the performance of his new duties valuable personal preferences and qualifications. The Postoffice Department, upon the efficiency of which the convenience, comfort and business of the country constantly and immediately depend, will be under the control of Mr. Wana maker, whose extraordinary executive capacity will speedily bring order out of the chaos into which Democratic mismanagement has thrown

General Noble is a lawyer of established reputation—a qualification of special value in the complicated functions of the Interior Department, In the selection of his Attorney-General, President Harrison has been so fortunate as to be able to obey his sense of public duty, and at the same time perpetuate the in-timate social and professional relations which have long existed between himself and Mr.

The solution of the New-York puzzle was leftly accomplished by the choice of General Tracy, and the cordial recognition of that fact so soon as the selection was announced is particularly gratifying, in view of the zealous efforts which our Democratic brethren have been of persons who are permitted the full exercise making to convince the country that this was the rock upon which the new Administration could not fail to split. General Tracy is, and is known to be, a man of admirable talents, which have been constantly and conspicuously

employed in public and professional life.

The Cabinet represents and will carry into execution the policies and instincts of Presilent Harrison and of the united party in whose name he will see to it that the Republic takes

THE NEW PARKS BILL.

Mayor Grant will certainly weaken his pothion and influence if he continues to suppart the Ives bills relating to the new parks. He says, and undoubtedly he believes, that ent boundaries were unwisely adjusted the present boundaries were unwissly adjusted and that changes in them might be made to the city's advantage. Yet no matter what he thinks, her should perceive that the public does not agree with him, but is, on the conwary, strongly opposed to all schemes that contemplate the reopening of the new parks question. There are many situations, of course, in which an honest-minded official is justified in obeying his individual conscience even in preference to public opinion. But this s not such a situation. There is no question of conscience here. The most that can be said for it is that it is only a question of policy. Some people profess to think the parks would look better and better serve their purpose if the boundaries were changed. Others do not, and this is all there is to it.

Therefore in obeying public sentiment, the Mayor would not be subordinating a matter of principle to the popular will. He would only be recognizing the fact that he is the servant of the people, and that they are entitled to have him put their will into execution. He must be impressed with the fact that there is no genuine public sentiment behind the Ives measures, but that their only support comes from a small but powerful clique of politicians and real estate speculators. The new parks were not suddenly acquired. The agitation which ended in their preliminary surveys went on for years. Months more were taken in laying out their limits on the map and months again in appraising the land. During all this time the boundaries were continually under discussion, and they were settled finally by a commission which gave the matter long and erious consideration, and which both enjoyed and deserved the public's confidence.

That it is possible to improve upon their work may or may not be a fact, but there is no occasion whatever to disturb it. And if there were such an occasion the Ives bills would still be wholly objectionable. These bills open the door wide for all kinds of jobbery. The idea of enabling any body of men bery. The idea of enabling any body of men parks here, and another there, and a third yonder, to sell the public lands at their option nd to create all sorts of havoc with real estate values all around the parks, is absurd and preposterous. A considerable ring has sprung up to shove these bills through the Legislature. The same old and well-known influences are at work for them. A few respectable names

Legislature should reject them promptly and desisively. It is not putting it too strongly to say that men who value their reputations should keep far away from those bills.

ABOUT " UNLAWFUL EXPEDIENTS."

We learned long ago that General Harrison sould put a good deal into one sentence, but he rarely, if ever, succeeded better than when he said, in his Inaugural Address: "An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government." This utterance goes to the root of the whole Southern question-for there is a Southern question, in spite of numerous denials by Democrats and their sympathizers, and it will go on being asked until it gets itself answered.

A consideration of the facts of the situation leaving questions of political morality entirely out of view, will be sufficient to show the truth and force of President Harrison's remark. We need not ask ourselves whether or not men who claim to be good citizens in all the ordinary relations of life are guilty of a strange inconsistency when they deliberately and openly resort to fraud and violence to gain political power. All that we need to do to demonstrate the folly and futility of such a course is to look some distance ahead-which the Southern eaders seem never to do-and ask what the practical result of it will be. Has there ever been a violation of law without its sequence and penalty? Putting questions of conscience aside, is it not a fact within the observation of every man that the one follows the other with relentless certainty? It seems to have been the dream of the Southern leaders that this law, which is as potent and inflexible in pubito as in private morals, would somehow spare them in its operation. They seem to believe that they can look forward to an indefinite license and ammunity, while they deprive hundreds of thousands of American officens of their votes. They have reared a policy upon foundations of fraud, and actually expect it to stand. They forget that "an unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government." A republican form of government resting upon fraud as its basis is an impossibility. Either the fraud or the government must come to an end.

They forget that they cannot systematically and openly violate one set of laws without impairing the prestige and authority of all laws. To quote President Harrison's trenchant words, which were evidently meant for the Southern leaders: "If the educated and influential classes in a community either practise or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well learned by the ignorant classes 200 In other words, isn't it worth the while of the Southern whites to reflect that, if they go on year after year publicly exhibiting their contempt for some of the laws, the ignorant and lawless ele ments of their population may be slowly taught that it is not necessary to obey all the laws, but only such laws as they choose to obey? Is it worth while, for the sake of temporary political advantage, to undermine the whole notal fabric?

They forget, too, that this condition of things bears unfavorably not only upon the disfranchised classes at the South, but upon the voters of the North. When one voter in the South wields as great a power in the government of the country as five voters in the North, an abuse exists which cannot hope to continue forever, simply because it is in its nature intolerable. The black vote of the South is counted when representation in Congress is apportioned among the several States. The black man votes when a President is elected, but it is only by proxy. The white man votes for himself and the black man too. In this way the South secures a degree of power in the election of Congress and the choice of a of their political rights. You might as well expect a castle to stand firm upon a quicksand as to expect this condition of things to endure. "An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government."

SUPPERING AND ITS CAUSE.

A single item of recent news suggests one of the greatest and most difficult problems of nodern society. In the anthracite region, it is stated, fully 20,000 miners of the Reading Company, and from 80,000 to 40,000 in all, are idle and have been for many weeks, and there is great suffering among them and their families. It is not a question of wages at present. The men would gladly work at the wages which are paid when anybody is employed. The companies would gladly work them and work the mines if a market could be found for all the coal that could be mined. But it is said that the accumulation of coal at Port Richmond is already larger than at any other time for thirty years. Assuming these statements to be true, is there, not something wrong here? Where does the blame lie, or is the suffering enly a result of accident a misfortune, for which nobody is to blame?

According to the census, there were employed 6,000 persons in mining 28,000,000 tons of anthrucite nine years ago. About 400 tons for each person employed were then sent to market, and last year, though many of the mines were esupped for a long time by strikes, the output was 38,000,000 tons, and this would imply, considering that some weeks of time were partially lost, the employment of over 100,000 persons-an increase of 43 per cent in nine years, though the population consuming anthracite has not increased 30 per cent. The fact is, that the increase in number of persons employed has been even greater. Yes the actual consumption last year was about half a million tons less than the output. Why should there be an increase in the output far beyond the demand for consumption, and a still greater increase in the producing capacity and number

of hands employed? An obvious cause is the compact between producers to maintain prices so far above the ost of production that even these companies which have the heaviest debts and stocks can earn large profits on their great capital. This inevitably draws more producers into the business, and incites all who are in it already to increase their power of production to the utmost, so that in any allotment they may get as much as possible. Then the men employed must of necessity have wages enough to live through considerable periods of idleness, and that involves a permanently higher cost of production. Nevertheless, when the surplus ac-cumulates, and the stoppage is longer than usual, there must result great suffering for many and absolute starvation for some.

Thus it comes to pass that a great industry, which ought to be one of the surest and most steadily remunerative, both for employers and employed, has been transformed into one of the most powerful engines of suffer-ing and wrong, by which the very the very out of human belives are crushed are secured in their behalf, and then the deft ings, while many millions of invested capital finger of the professional politician and the leabyist is relied upon to do the rest. The is the compact intended to suppress natural

secure larger profits for capital than an open market and free competition would permit, To capital this attempt is self-defeating, because the business would have been far more profitable if the prospect of exceptional gains had not drawn into it too many workers and too much capital and an excessive power of production. But in throwing away its own best chance of permanent profit, capital inflicts upon the labor employed losses and suffering which cannot be

The same principle applies to most of the combinations by which the natural force of competition is checked. For competition is the most natural and the safest regulator by which excessive production can best be restrained. When it is arrested, for the purpose of securing higher profits, an unnatural production is likely to follow, and disastrous results for all oncerned are rarely averted.

General Harrison took the oath and then delivered his Inaugural Address. This is the correct thing. It is as President in all the word implies that the new incumbent's first words should be uttered. It is no innovation to do this. On the contrary, it is rather surprising that any other course should ever have been adopted.

The logic of four years of Bayard is-Blaine.

The resignation of President Robinson, of Brown University, is to be acted upon by the corporation this month. Like his predecessors, Dr. Wayland and Dr. Sears, he has had a long term of office, having been in charge of the college since 1871, and his retirement is caused by advancing years, which, in his own judgment, incapacitate him for undertaking the active management of the in-stitution. Brown has prospered under his administration, a new library and several other im-posing buildings having been added to the colege property, and the attendance of students having materially increased. As he has offered to retain the chairs of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Natural Theology, it is expected that Professor Lincoln, long and favorably known as Latin scholar, will succeed him as the presi dent of the college. An old tradition that the president must be a Baptist minister may prevent his consummation, and thereby disappoint the alumni of the college, who remember Professor Lincoln most affectionately.

The ship of State sails on with its new captain and officers, and everybody knows what flag is lying from the masthead. It is not a foreign free-trade emblem. It is the good, old protection flag first unfurled by Washington and Hamilton.

The demand for yesterday's Tribune containing full and graphic account of the Inauguration wept away an unusually large edition at an early our. In response to urgent requests from many patrons the plates have been returned to the presses and an additional supply is now at hand the accommodation of the public. All who failed to obtain copies of the paper yesterday will profit by this hint.

Secretary Tracy has only to recall the beginning and the end of his predecessor's administration of the Department in order to be inspired to achieve great reputation as the organizer of the new Navy. Secretary Whitney made the worst possible beginning by attempting to discredit by partisan methods everything which Secretary Chandler and his advisers had previously done He ended by devoting himself assiduously to the requirements of the new Navy and by raising the standards of speed, horse-power and efficiency. His successor has only to begin where he ended in order to prove an acceptable and popular Secretary of the Navy. Let the ships now approaching completion be fairly tested, and let the designers and contractors receive their just due, and the new administration will avoid repeating those unfortunate displays of partisanship by which the first half of Secretary Whitney's term was dis-

Queen Victoria has refused to send her autograph to a seeker after it who is described as " a rentleman in Wollaston, Mass." Why doesn't Her Majesty set a good example, and at the same time help to suppress the autograph fiend, by furnishing her sign-manual neatly written with a rubber stamp?

ministration will not be the headquarters of tele phone gamblers.

Dr. Anna M. Wilkin, the physician in charge of the reformatory for women at Sherborn, Mass., states in her last annual report that during the year she had treated fourteen "cranks," If Dr. Wilken has discovered a crank-cure her name will go ringing down the corridors of the future as one of the blue-ribbon benefactors of the human race. Cranks abound-although in saying this we have no desire to hurt the feelings of any Mugwump.

If President Harrison's Inaugural be compared with that of his predecessor, it must be generally admitted that it contains more statesmanship and conscience, and fewer commonplaces and signs of self-consciousness.

Our old friend, Judge Terry, is at large again. He was released on Saturday, after completing six months' imprisonment for contempt of court. Judge Terry's offence must be fresh in the minds of our readers. It consisted of drawing a knife with felonious intent in the court-room where Mr. Justice Field was delivering an opinion. It occurred to many at the time that Judge Terry's attempt to do bodily harm to the marshals ought specially to commend him to appointment to a udicial position by the late Administration. But alas! it can now never be. Surely a great opportunity has been missed.

Poor Bayard will now whisper his plaintive apologies and defences to the meditative tree-toads of lonely and secluded Delaware.

It is not a fresh chapter of diplomacy that is epened with the Republican Administration. It a new yolume, and its title is " American Diplomacy."

"There has been too much lynching throughout the country lately." So remarks "The New-Orleans Times-Democrat." This expression of opinion in regard to a nice point in social science would be more satisfactory if " The TimestDemoerat" had frankly stated how much lynching is to be regarded as just enough, and how much is to be regarded as too much.

Every intelligent effort to protect our parks from defacement should enlist the sympathies of all public spirited citizens. We apprehend, however, that there is no occasion for the alarm expressed by some members of an association of property-owners at their meeting on Monday evenng at the amount of cord-wood that has been harvested during the winter in Central Park Superintendent Parsons is a cautious cutter, and the Park would not be injured if his woodchoppers should swing their axes a good deal more vigorously than they do. Carcless tree cutting in a park is always a threat of destruction, but udicious thinning of crowded plantations helps lengthen the fives and perfect the development of the trees that remain. In many portions of the Park the trees are choking each other into a spindling and lop-sided life and an untimely death, and the restoring work of the axe has been already delayed too long. The appointment of an Expert Committee was urged at the meeting referred to, and Professor Sargent, of Harvard, Calvert Vaux and J. B. Harrison, secretary of the American Forestry Congress, were the men sug-gested to report upon the cutting of the Park trees. deliverance from these authorities would be a good thing to have, but it would be likely to horrify the people whose nerves have been shattered by the sight of the cord-wood. No doubt they would recommend that two trees at least should be felled for every one new marked for removal,

competition between producers, and thus to | and this because their love of trees is intelligent

PERSONAL

"The Christian Leader," of Edinburg, cells Dr. Amelia B. Edwards the most learned weman in the world.

Mrs. Mary Parish has been decorated by the Emperor of Austria with the Order of the Golden Cross and Crown, in recognition of her charitable works at Sanftenberg. Mrs. Parish is a sister of Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, of this city.

The late William Frederick Tillotson, of " The Bolton Daily News," was the founder of the newspaper Berary syndicate business in England.

Daily Nows," was the founder of the newspaper literary syndicate business in England.

Signor Paolo Tosti, the song-writer, lives in a charming flat, which has been almost entirely upholstered by himself. He is extremely clover in this respect, and can make anything from a chair to a picture-frame. His fingers are as deft with the hammer, scissors and gum-brush as they are with the plane. Signor Tosti is immensely popular with all who know him. His rooms are hung with autograph photographs of the Queen, Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Duke of Albany, Duke of Connaught, the Queen of Italy, and nearly every celebrated person in society and the musical world. He goes every afternoon to sing and play to the aged Duchess of Cambridge in St. James's Falace, and is a great favorite there. The interest swinced in his filmss has been something extraordinary. Telegrams and letters from all parts have reached him. The Grand Duchess Paul sent immediately from Germany, and Princess Louise paid a personal visit to Mandeville Piace to inquire after him. The reason of his popularity is easily found. Generous almost to a fault, sympathotic, charitable and genial, he is the best friend in the world. In person he is a ministure Prince of Wales.

Mr. Wauamaker will, it is said, continue as superin-

endent of his great Sunday-school at Philadelph M. Albert Wolffe, the brilliant Prench journalist,

s tall, stooping, smooth-faced, and looks Miss Winifred Howells, whose death has just been

mounced, had long been an invalid. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of this city, is now at Princeton at the special invitation of President Patton and Dean Murray. Dr. Rainsford spoke to the still decis of the college on Monday night, and last night delivered another address on religious topics.

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

THE FIFTH THOMAS CONCERT.

Mr. Theodore Thomas's fifth evening concert Chickering Hall yesterday was made memorable the production of two extremely interesting composi tions, a concerto for planoforte in D minor by E. tions, a concerte for planeforte in D minor by E. A. MacDowell, and a symphony in E minor by Tschalkowsky. It is not to depreciate the symphony, but only because there was a patriotic as well as artistic interest in the composition of Mr. MacDowell, that we confess to having derived heener pleasure from the work of the young American than from the experienced and famous Bussian. Tschalkowsky we have offen had an opportunity of praising; Mr. MacDowell, a New-Yorkar, has only recently entered the field, and New Yorkar, has only recently entered the field, and though all of his music that has been played here (two symphonic sketches entitled "Hamlet" and "Ophelia." two movements from his first concerte for plandarts, and a set of songs) has been spoken of its words of praise by this journal, his artistic stature has never appeared as great as last night. His concerto afforded position, so full of poetry, so full of vigor, as to tempt the assertion that it must be placed at the head of all works of its kind produced by either a native or adopted citizen of America. But comparisons are not necessary to enable one to place an estimate upon it. It can stand by itself and challenge the heartiest admiration for its contents, its workmanship, its originality of thought and treatment. More cannot be said at this time. Mr. Mac-Dowell played the planeforte part, and had the good-fortune of an accompaniment which put no fetters on him, but aided him in giving a spirited and cloquent exposition of it. Several enthusiastic and unquestionably sincere recalls were the tokens of gratifulds

and delight with which his townspeople rewarded him.

The new symphony is Tschalkowsky's fifth work
of the kind. In structure it suggests at least one of its predecessors, and in spirit it is characteristic of its composer's familiar style. A good stiff bymn tune (with rhythmical and melodic reminiscences of the dues between Valentine and Marell in "The Huguenots," singularly enough), treated in the minor mode, forms the introduction to the first movement mode, forms the introduction to the first movement, which is a stirring march, and also the principal subject of the finale, where it is consorted with a dance tune of Enesism character, and varied in the audacious manner which is a distinctive trait of the writers of the Muscovite school. The second novement is an andante cantabile, in which the composer's philoss spread themselves for a truly noble and sustained flight. A unique feature is the walts, which, as the third movement, takes the place of the customary scherce. It is a walts with a difference—and the difference is Russian. Instead of the bowtichings swing of the Viennese dance, this walts has a melancholy movement—it broathes the spirit of a people who can be desperate and busiserous in their humor, but not light-hearted and careless. The orchestra was in splendid concition and played as if there was pleasure in such work.

"A MIDNIGHT BELL." Mr. Hoyt's new play, called "A Midnight Bell," was acted at the Bijou Theatre last night, for the

was acted at the Bijou Theatre last night, for the first time in this city, and certainly it interested and amused the large andience that assembled to see itif such an inference may be drawn from the excessive whistling and vecification with which it was received. At the end of the second act the author was called before the curtain and rewarded with appliance and flowers and a wreath of laurel. The piece is an example of deadly mediocrity. Its persons are commonplace, its incidents are trivial, its dialogue is insipid, its story is thin, trite, paltry and impossible, and is al most completely overwhelmed with incidental em-bellishments and interludes. The popular elements, however, are furnished in these very embellishments the limbs and outward flourishes" become soul of with—in so far as wit has any soul in this case. These trappings are the pictures of the surface life in a New-England country village. The piece contains a school-room scene, with real children, a coasting slide, sewing circle, a church-choir scene, and many representative types, much caricatured, in several cases, few-England character at its worst of triviality and commonplace. To anybody who knows what depths of fragedy and romance exist beneath the austere life of New-England, such a concoction as this must prove inexpressibly vacuous. It will, however, satisfy a trivial multitude in the country towns. The work has been done upon the phecograptic principle. No sense of selection is shown in the use of materials. Life is copied in its obvious phases, but never transflgured, never made really interesting.

The Midnight Bell is that of the village church, which The Midnight Bell is that of the village church, which being rung by an imprisoned deacon, frightens a robber who has hidden his booty in the church, and has come there to take it away, and thus leads to the vindication of an innocent man. Much amusement was given by Mr. Eugene Canfield, as a bad boy. The minister's sister was sweetly impersonated by Miss Maude Adams—a girl of unusual talent and promise. And Mr. R. T. Dillon embodied a simple clergyman with fine dignity. Upon the Yankoe elements of the performance the audience laid its chief approval, these being the most disagreeable qualities of the piece.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD-ST. THEATRE. PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD-ST. THEATRE.

The frequently deferred opening of Protor's new
theatre was successfully accomplished last night with
Neill Burgess in "The County Fair." This piece, written by Charles Barnard, is by far the best vehicle Mr.
Burgess has had for the exhibition of his peculiar and
marked ability in depicting the quaint, angular and
hot-tempered, but kindly, New-England spinster.

While presenting little plot and no claims to them. While possessing little plot and no claims to literary merit, the play is nevertheless pleasing for the truth of its characterizations and the realistic scent and flavor of country life that pervade its scenes and inci-

dents.

The first act needs considerable pruning, and the The first act needs considerable pruning, and the piece will gain greatly by compression. A huskingbee in the third act introduced a fair chorus, and the grouping and movement of the crowd were extremely creditable to Ben Teal under whose direction the play was produced. Archie Boyd and Julius Scott gave clover performances of farmers, and Charles J. Jackson showed taient in comedy work and a touch of real pathos as a thief who has been a jockey and lives to redeem his past. Misc Clars Thropp as Taggs, a waif, is a bright little actress, and her efforts contributed much to the general success. A reac-scoul in the last act is a capital bit of stage mechanicus, showing real horses running at full speed, the effect being heightened by a pasoramic background. The piece was received with liberal demonstrations of approval, and will unquestionably have a profitable career.

DARTMOUTH STUDENTS SUSPENDED.

DARIMOUTH STUDENTS SURPENDED.

Hanover, N. H., March 5.—Ive Darimouth students—three seniors and two juniors—have been suspended from college for periods ranging from four weeks to four menths for disregerd of college law and disorderly conduct. Among them is a member of the college baseball nine, who is suspended for the remainder of the college year. For the attempt by the freshmen to abdete the suphomory toasimaster, and the remainder of the term and fourteen suphomores and seven freshmen have been put on probation.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shaw, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Galls det, of Washington; Mrs. B. A. Budd, Miss Cometas Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Kalbfietsch. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Reynold Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Jeaso M. Walton, Mrs. J. E. Corties, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walton, William M. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Besiman, M. Ada Sioan and Mrs. H. A. Regers. Mr. and M. Walton will be at home on Thursdays in Mar. No. 71 West Eights area.

The wedding of Miss Elia Wright Van Vo The wedding of Miss Elie Wright Van Voord daughter of ex-Judge Van Voords, to Frankiyn I dowes took place last evening at the Moure More Eaptist Church, Fifth-ave, and One-hundred at twenty-sixth-st. The Rev. W. E. Bisning, paster the church officiated. The bridgemaids were M Luis and Miss Addie Van Voords, Miss A. Schnett and Miss Annie Bonton. Vernon Burgest was best man, and the ushers were Dr. O. J. Ohs Joseph P. Daly, J. H. Bates, Tr., Afbert Spoer Gibe Birdsali G. Scheller and Charles Harriot.

Birdsail G. Scheller and Charles Harriot.

Chicago, March 5.—"The Evening Journal" says;
"At noon to-day in the beautiful little Episcopa!
Church of St. Mary-by-the-Sea, which stands in a forest two miles out from Monterey, Cal., was solvenized the marriage of Cyrus Hall McCormick, in president of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of this city; and Miss Harriet Bradley Hammond niece of Mrs. Edward S. Stickney, of Chicago. The wealth and social prominence of the contracting parties made the occasion one of more than usual interest, an. a trip to the Sandwich Islands is among the contemplated features of the bridal tour. The bride has been solouroung in Monterey for some time past."

SUNDAY OPENING AT THE MUSEUM.

BENEWED INTEREST IN THE MOVEMENT-GER

EBAL DI CESNOLA MARRE AN EXPLANATION.

The references made to the offer of Mr. Walters, of Saltimore, of \$10,000 to open the Museum of Art on Sunday, have brought out additional discussion of this measure. Mr. Walters has written a letter in which he said the proffer was made to John Taylor Johnston, president of the Museum at that time, and it was not limited to \$10,000. "The Sun" in an existing resterday said that \$30,000 had been provided through it for the same purpose if the trustees would consent to open the Museum. Mr. Dans would not give shy additional information on the subject yesterday, but he repeated that three distinct contributanday, but he repeated that three distinct contribu-tions aggregating 880,000 had been pladged to defrair the expenses if the Museum was open to the public on Sunday.

on Sunday.

General di Cesnola says that he never declared that any of the donors to the Museum had threatened to remove their gifts if the Museum was oponed on that day. Some of the trustees, among them Mr. Choate and General di Cesnola, are strendy in favor of the Sunday opening. They believe that this measura will be adopted within a year or two. Testenday it was said by Henry G. Marquand, the president of the Museum, that he was preparing a letter on the subject of Sunday opening, which he would have ready for publication shortly.

The possibility of a difficulty in the way of the Jefferson-Florence combination has arisen. It is understood that John Gilbert, while willing to appear with Mr. Jefferson as the star, is averse to play-ing in support of two stars, a condition of affairs which would naturally make Mr. Gilbert's name less prominent. Mr. Cithert is also opposed to playing a travelling season of thirty weeks. He would act for ten weeks in the fall, but does not wish to travel in the depth of winter. Charies Jefferson said on Monday: "The combined ages of my father, Mr. Florence, Mr. Gilbert and Mrs. Drew amount to about 268 years. Florence, who has been on the stage pearly brity years, is the baby of the quartot, but his other will hook after him, and see that he doesn't get in'o

THE "BLECTRA" OF SOPHOLESS

The "Electra" of Sophocies will be performed in
English on Monday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre
All the parts will be taken by the students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, formerly the New-York School of Acting and Lyceum Theatre School The scenery has been especially designed by W. H. Day, and will be, it is said, as exact a reproduction of the augent Greek theatre as is possible on the modern stage. The costumes will be historically correct. The music for the performance was choros with orchestral accompaniment. The entire production will be presented under the direction of David Belasco. The regular sale of tickets will legin to day at 10 a. m.

CAN BARNUM'S SHOW PARADE IN THE STREETS P. T. Barnum saked the Mayor resterday for an esdes granting him permission to let the people of this city see the "Greatest Show on Earth." in the streets on March the "Greatest Show on Parth." In the section of the Age, "I understand that Mr. Hewitt objected last year to your parading." "Oh, no." replied the showman, "Mr. Howitt told me just one year age that he would just as soon think of stopping the Fourth of July celebration as my parada." To-day the Mayor will see what he can do for Mr. Barnum.

PRESIDENT HARRISON IN GOOD HANDS. President Harrison found time on Monday night to dictate a letter to the Centennial Inauguration Committee of 200, informing the members that he placed himself in their hands and would do whatever they expected of him on April 29 and 30. "We shall not ask him to do too much." ask him to do too much," said Secretary Cisrence W. Bowen, yesterday, who was mightly pleased with the letter; "he will have to make two short speeches, rid's in the processions and let the people have a good look at him."

JUSTICE MATTHEWS STILL WEAR AND ILL Washington, March 5.—Justice Matthews is still unable to attend the sittings of the Supreme Court. Some time ago it was announced that he would probably resume his seat on the bench when the court met after its annual February recess, but he has mended slowly, and it is not expected now that he will be able to attend to his judicial duties before next October. His illness has been marked by sev-eral relapses, which have left him weak and unable to rally quickly. It is said that for some time past he has been getting on quite well.

DEATH OF MRS. MARGARET MACPARLANE. News of the death of Mrs. Margaret Macfarlane in Re-land has been received. Mrs. Macfarlane was the daughter of Judge Russell, of Boston, and was first married to Count Von Strolendorf, of Germany. Mrs. Macfarlane is known to the literary world as the writer of "Megic of a "oice" and "The Odds Against Her," and also as a comp

THE CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATIONS " BE

The Cleveland insuguration ball, March 4 1805, attended by the outgoing President Arthur and authors of his Colinet. But notther Cleveland nor say 4 to opinion Ministers attended the Harrison heavyurance ball. (Washington Dispace).

We could not mix the gay among Where brasen hands are clenging;

Where brazen bands are clenging;
You will observe our harps unswung
Are on the willows bacging;
We're bowing to November's vote;
Just bowing—that is all; Not denoing to it, you will note, Excuse us from the ball.

Our hearts are one consuming sche;
We're overflowed with woe;
Why sak us, then, to go and shake
The light, fantasiic toe!
Within our tents we'll sulk and sigh;
Our frequent tears shall fall;
Think not to dam the weeping eye—
Excuse us from the ball.

Once was a king, so bards have cange
A prey to awful pain;—
Before him passed the fair and young—
He never smiled again.
To summon him none ever dared
To waits in pleasure's hall;
Then why were not our feelings spare
Excuse us from the ball.

O urge us not, for while the and panes light and merry make we must attend, ah, well-day, Our food ambition's wake.

We're in no humor for a ball, But for a bawl, to-right, And hence we pray argues at withdraw your kind invite.